THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. III., N°. 157. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1853. PRICE, D^RS. 15 P^R ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE *Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company*, the undersigned has this day assumed the BUSINESS of the COMPANY at this PORT.

E. WARDEN,
Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 11th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR.,) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS RAWLINS HUDSON & Mr. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, are this day admitted partners in our firm.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. LOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorised by Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to intimate, that they have this day commenced business in *Shanghai*, as General Merchants and Commission Agents, under the name and style of MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Reference may be made to Messrs. MAITLAND, CRUM & Co., who will be their Agents in *London*, to Messrs. JAMES EWING & Co., *Glasgow*, and to Messrs. GLADSTONE & Co., *Liverpool*.

THOMAS MONCREIFF.
FRANCIS HAMILTON GROVE.
CHARLES JOHN KING.

Shanghae, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. BENNELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. ROGER JAMES, in our firms, at *Manila*, *Shanghae*, and *Canton*, and in the House of R. J. FARBRIDGE & Co of *Manchester*, ceased on the 31st December last.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Canton, 29th March, 1853.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Dls.	*Harbour Risk.* Dls.
Canton Insurance Office.....	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company.....	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society.....	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society.....	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office.	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

26 *Cornhill, London.*

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

MR. E. WARDEN is duly authorized to grant POLICIES by the *Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels*, on account of Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co. in the *London and Oriental Transit Insurance Office.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
By their Attornies,
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghai, 11th July, 1853.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

REGISTERED AND EMPOWERED UNDER ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 Vict., Cap. 110.

Capital £500,000.

Established for the purpose of effecting Assurances on the Lives of Persons Resident in, or about to Proceed to,

THE COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA, OR OTHER PLACES ABROAD.

GOVERNOR:
The Right Honourable
THE EARL OF ELGIN and KINKARDINE,
Governor-General of Canada.
Edinburgh 22, St. Andrew Square, Head Office.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Alexander James Russell, Esq., C.S.,—*Chairman.*
William Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland.
James Duncan, Esq.—Merchant.
Henry Davidson, Esq.—Merchant.
Peter Ramsay, Esq.—Banker.
George Muir, Esq.—Advocate.
James Hay, Esq.—Merchant, Leith
Archibald Horne, Esq.—Accountant.
Charles Pearson, Esq.—Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross Junior, Esq.,—Advocate.
Andrew Wood, Esq., M.D.

BANKERS:
The Royal Bank of Scotland.

ACTUARY. SUBITOR.
Wm. Thos. Thomson. Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY:
Henry Jones Williams.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above COMPANY, beg to intimate to the RESIDENT HOLDERS OF POLICIES IN CHINA, that, until further notice, all Premiums will be payable at their Office in *Shanghae.*

Since the first establishment of the Agency in CHINA, in 1849, the amount of business done, has been such as to satisfy the Directors, and to encourage them to continue in the field.

With a view to a further extension of their operations, and to increase the benefits afforded to Residents in China, by additional facilities in effecting LIFE ASSURANCE, they have determined to establish a local BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AT SHANGHAE.

This Board is to consist of three Directors, who, in co-operation with the Agents, and the Medical Adviser of the Company, will have authority, with limited powers and responsibility, to decide upon the merits of such cases as may be submitted to them.

To carry out this object, the undersigned have been duly authorized to constitute such a Board, and they have accordingly nominated the undermentioned Gentlemen, who have accepted the Office of Directors.—

SHANGHAE LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

A. G. DALLAS, Esq., Merchant.—*Chairman.*
A. MCCULLOCH, Esq.—Merchant.
H. H. KENNEDY, Esq.—Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER:
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Agency.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

GLOBE INSURANCE.

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANKS, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £60,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*

AGENTS:
Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, *ex Abergeldie.*

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

FOR SALE.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have removed their Establishment, to the Godown formerly ALAM GODOWN, fronting JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.'s Property, and quite close to the River.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 9th July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to supply *Soda-Water, Lemonade, Seltzer-Water, Potass-Water, Magnesia-Water, Ginger-Beer, Aerated Raspberry, Do. Gooseberry, Do. Capillaire, Do. D'Orgeat*, and *Do. De Gomme.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, April 19th, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

One English COW, with a COW-CALF by her side. The Cow is in good condition and gives a large quantity of Milk.

J. LOCKHART & Co.,
Butchers & Bakers,
Yang-king-pang Bridge, Shanghae.

March 4th, 1853.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; PALE and LIGHT GOLD SHERRY; and PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, AT THE *HERALD* OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

Shanghai, 26th March, 1853.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE.

THE Two Lots of GROUND marked in the British Consulate Plan, respectively No. 101 measuring 6-*mow*, 2-*fun*, and No. 103 measuring 11-*mow*, 8-*fun*, 2-*le.*

TERMS,—*Cash or Bills on London.*

If not sold before the 10th proximo, they will then be put up to Public Auction.

Title Deeds with the undersigned to whom application may be made.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghai, 30th July, 1853.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot commands prizes about three *mows.*

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would suggest to the Masters of all American Vessels coming to or going from this Port, the propriety of examining the credentials of the European Pilots, before engaging them, as there have been frequent cases of vessels engaging those who are not competent.

He would inform strangers, that it is the custom for European Pilots, when considered capable, to get the signature of two or three of the Masters of the Vessels Stationed at Woosung, to Certify to their abilities, and this is backed by the signature and Seal of their respective Consuls. All those without such papers, are yet learning the river, and Masters must be aware of the risk they run in engaging them.

There are some 6 or 7 excellent Chinese Pilots, but they exchange and sell their Certificates, so that they cannot be depended upon. They frequently, they are not to be depended upon. They all know the river sufficiently, and two or three, work a ship very well, but as a general thing they are not to be compared to European Pilots, and consequently require watching.

N. BAYLIES,
Agent of Underwriters.

Shanghae, July 26th, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

STATE LOTTERY.

Established 1789.

GRAND PRIZE AND PREMIUM DISTRIBUTION of the Free City of FRANKFORT on the Maine, of ONE MILLION 33,100 Florins.

This Distribution is guaranteed, authorized, and under the Management of the Government. It contains 17,500 Shares of which 5,811 must obtain Prizes, viz:—Florins, 200,000, 140,000, 120,000, 110,000, 100,000, 100,000, 40,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000; 1,000, &c., &c., smallest prize, 100 Florins.—Twelve Florins are equal to £1 Sterling.

Leading Features of this Lottery.

GUARANTEE by the GOVERNMENT of the CAPITAL required for the full payment of Prizes to Shareholders.

ADMINISTRATION by a SPECIAL COMMITTEE, appointed and superintended by the legislative body of the HIGH SENATE.

SECURITY GIVEN BY GENERAL AGENTS.

THE FAIR and EQUITABLE management of the drawing, each Number being drawn and its fate DISTINCTLY pointed out in the List of Results published and revised by the Executive Committee.

DRAWINGS IN PUBLIC and IMMEDIATE PAYMENT IN CASH of the Prizes gained on presenting the winning numbers.

The drawing takes place irrevocably on the 28th September, 1853.

Price of Shares.—

One Whole Share £10. One half-Share, £5.
One Quarter Share, £2. 10s.

The following advantages are given by taking a number of Shares, viz:—

5 Whole 10½ or 20½ Shares, Cost only			£45.
10 Ditto 20 or 40	Ditto	80.	
20 Ditto 40 or 80	Ditto	150.	

Remittances can be made in Drafts on England, or the Money can be paid to any Bank or Respectable Commercial House for transmission to Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., in London.

Immediately after the Drawing, Official Lists will be sent to each Shareholder.

Shares and Prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are *appointed* for the sale of Shares for Home and Foreign Countries.

The Prizes obtained will be paid in the East Indies and China, through an established Bank; or the winner can, if he chooses, draw the amount on their London Agents, by attaching the winning Share to the Bill of exchange.

MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS,
Bankers & Appointed Government Lottery Contractors,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

Apply, without delay, to MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany; or those who prefer it can direct their Letters to the care of Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., Merchants, No. 32, *Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street*, London.

P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

N.B.—The Prospectus of this Distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.

GREAT ELECTORAL HESSIAN STATE LOAN

Of 6,725,000 DOLLARS.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained:—

14 of 40,000 Dollars		60 of 4,000 Dollars	
22 „ 36,000	„	60 „ 2,000	„
24 „ 32,000	„	120 „ 1,500	„
60 „ 8,000	„	180 „ 1,000	„

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 65 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place on the 1st December, 1853.

The price of the Tickets is as follows:—

One Ticket for £1 Steil.	Thirty Tickets for £30 Steil.
Six do. for £5 „	Sixty-five do. for £60 „

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive, free of expense, the Prospectus with full Particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the Successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals.

The Prizes obtained will be paid in the East Indies and China, through an established Bank; or the winner can, if he chooses, draw the amount of the Prizes on Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., the London Agents, by attaching the Prize Shares to the Bill of Exchange.

Tickets and Prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are the ONLY APPOINTED Agents, and by whom all Shares must be signed: the Public is therefore cautioned not to buy any Shares without their Signature.

MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS,
Bankers & Appointed Government Lottery Contractors,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

Apply, without delay, to MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine Germany; or those who prefer it can direct their Letters to the care of Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., Merchants, No. 32, *Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street*, London.

P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

N.B.—The Prospectus of this distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1853.

BIRTH.—At Shanghae, on the 23rd instant, the wife of Captain F. Dale, of the *Fleetwood*, of a son.

Elsewhere will be found the minutes of a public meeting of Landholders held on the 21st instant at the British Consulate. We have also given insertion to as large a portion as we could find room for, of the various papers laid on the table for general information. The subjects brought forward at the meeting, with a running commentary of questions and answers, were numerous, and some of them important; but the sort of cross-fire kept up among the speakers was so sharp, that it would be very difficult to give a clear and at the same time a consecutive account of the discussion. The chairman we see has merely put on record the votes, not desiring perhaps to inflict the reading of lengthy debates upon any future meeting should the minutes be called for, and we shall probably best consult the interests of our readers by confining our remarks to the general bearing and final results of the discussion, instead of attempting to give any verbatim account of what passed. The permission obtained to print the draft of the proposed code of New Regulations will tend very much to lighten our task, for upon the tenor and application of these many of the questions turned. As few were prepared with specific information on the points involved, it was impossible for justice to be done to the subject, and it was obviously not the proper business of the meeting, which was convened to receive the Report of the Committee and appoint their successors. The letter of the British Consul to the Committee having however been called for and read, the contemplated change of system and new Code of Land Regulations were brought at once under discussion, and so many questions were asked as to the nature and extent of the changes contemplated, and the means by which they could be given any legal sanction, that full and satisfactory answers could hardly be anticipated in a desultory inquiry on the spot. Guided however by what fell from the Chairman and a careful perusal of the various documents on the table, the main facts on which the meeting seemed most desirous of information present little difficulty.

The necessity of some thorough revision of the Land Regulations, and their better adaptation to existing circumstances having long been very generally felt, it appears the subject was some time back brought under the notice of the British Government, and they concurring in the necessity instructed the Consul to take steps to that end in concert with the other Consular representatives at the Port. The principal objects sought are distinctly enumerated in the British Consul's Circular to his Colleagues—namely—a larger basis of operation, by placing all Foreign nations avowedly on a footing of perfect equality of *rights and obligations*—simplification by the omission of obsolete articles or regulations which experience had proved were either inoperative or impracticable,—and finally, *clearer legal sanctions* for the enforcement of the whole as a system of Municipal Law and Administration, adapted to the peculiar circumstances of a Cosmopolite Colony in the Chinese territory, the Residents in which are by Treaty exempted from Chinese Jurisdiction. In principle the two Codes appear otherwise, to be essentially the same—in each it is stipulated that certain public works shall be undertaken and kept up—roads, bridges, jetties, &c., at the expense of the landholders; the mode of raising the funds, —and the whole detail and management of their expenditure, being left to themselves. The draft now printed, should no further modification be found expedient, we presume will ultimately, be forwarded by the several Consuls to their respective Ministers in China, to be by them transmitted to the Home Governments, for confirmation and the framing of such legal powers as may appear necessary to enable their Representatives at the Port to give full effect to the Code, and make its provisions obligatory upon all Foreigners whatever their nationality.

On this question of legality seemed to turn much of the discussion that took place; one member contending no Government had power to give legality to a new code of regulations affecting the land and the conditions of tenure. But this we think resolves itself into a question, whether a Foreign-Government can exercise jurisdiction in the Chinese territory over those who owe it allegiance; and legislate for the interests, they and their country may have at a Chinese Port? Seeing that all three of the Governments who have entered into Treaty with China have given a very practical and decisive answer in the affirmative, by the passing of special acts framed to carry out the Treaties and to confer large powers on their Representatives in the Country to maintain a legal jurisdiction over their respective subjects or citizens in the Chinese Territory—the doubt expressed we imagine must rather have had reference to a power of annulling or altering to the prejudice of the owner, the legal conditions of tenure for land already purchased under previous sanctions? So far however as these Regulations are concerned, no such exercise of power seems contemplated. As to the power of taxing the land owners, the only stipulations on this head either in the old or new Regulations, appear to be those already referred to, requiring *certain things to be done which entail outlay*—as needful to the safety and good order of thesettlement, and the maintenance of good relations with the people amongst whom we live. The mode of raising such funds, as well as the entire control of the expenditure are, in both alike, left to the renters themselves to settle by Public-meeting. If there be any question therefore, it would rather be whether the Emperor of China as lord of the soil and the Government of the renter have, together or separately, any right or legal power to stipulate as a condition of tenure that certain roads &c., *shall be maintained* at the expense rateably of all who hold the land—which can scarcely be matter of serious doubt. No article of the Treaties with China is probably of greater importance to the commercial object of those contracts than that which stipulates in each for right of residence, of acquiring land and building houses at the five ports *free from obstruction or molestation*. For the full enjoyment of this privilege however it is not enough that British Residents should be secure from Chinese interference; (from this certainly, which is all the Treaties contemplated,) but also from impediments or annoyance on the part of Foreigners from other States—and on the part of British to each other. Neither Treaties—nor the general application of the law of the mother country, could secure this triple immunity, and hence the origin and the necessity for something in the form of a local system of Municipal Regulations. The old code was founded on the assumed validity of a grant for the British with conditions annexed, which it was held by virtue of the power inherent in the Emperor both as territorial Sovereign and Lord of the soil in a more peculiar sense—were equally legal and binding upon all Foreigners who might see fit to reside within the same limits. This however has been disputed on International grounds, and even the legal obligation of such regulations upon British subjects, has not escaped question more recently. It was time therefore that something should be done to place the good order and security of the whole settlement on less debateable ground. This is the declared object of the regulations now under consideration—the general effect of which we are told in the circular of H. B. M.'s Consul will be to convert the grant originally obtained from the Chinese Authorities for the use of the British by Captain Balfour, before any other Consular Representative had arrived, and before indeed any other than the British Treaties had been signed, into a grant for the use of all Foreigners and to place the whole (with the exception of certain limited localities reserved in the beginning) under the joint controul and supervision of the Consuls of Foreign powers and the Chinese local Authorities —the renters having the right of self taxation, and the management of all the funds connected with the expenditure for Roads, Jetties, or for Municipal purposes in their own hands. These are useful and legitimate ends, and it only remains for the Renters to satisfy themselves that the means proposed are adequate and the best available. That a mixed body of Foreigners cannot live together in close neighbourhood without some common rule or law to which they may appeal for protection or redress in case of dispute or injury among themselves, is too clear to need discussion. The very decided opinion unanimously expressed by the Meeting in their vote, places both the expediency and necessity of some efficient measures to secure that end beyond all question. The Meeting considered "Some system of Municipal Regulations absolutely indispensable to the comfort order and safety of the community, and that as representing the body of Residents, they are prepared to take into favorable consideration at the earliest moment any well devised system that may be suggested." This clear enunciation of their opinion that law is better than license, was of course to be expected from such a community, and we think they did well to adopt, both the example and the suggestion of their chairman to defer all further assessments for municipal purposes, until the new system under consideration should be definitively established and its provisions before them. In the meantime a Committee was appointed to take over and administer the balance of funds now in hand—sufficient fortunately to meet any reasonable demands until ample time shall have been allowed for the necessary references home. And with this satisfactory conclusion the proceedings of the Meeting terminated.

The *Eamont*, and *Iona* arrived here on the 27th instant, with the London Mail of 24th May. The *Audax* on the 29th, with London Mail of 8th June.

The most interesting News is the rise of Tea 1*d.* a 1½*d.* a-lb., and 6*d.* a-lb. in Silk. The latest accounts say business was less stirring.

The passages of the *Cairngorm*, and *Chrysolite* to Hongkong, keep up the reputation of our own Ship-builders against all comers. The former 72 days from Lisbon where she had to put in, or 79 from London; the latter 88 days from Liverpool—these are both truly clipping passages, and we hope our ship-builders will be stirred up not only to emulate but surpass, these fine specimens of naval architecture.

A London Contemporary, the *Mail*, gives a curious instance in his paper of the 21st May, of the strange ignorance of localities in this country—the more remarkable, that two of the places named are those familiar to our countrymen, especially by the late war,—the great emporium of Trade—even this our port of Shanghai and the anchorage of Woosung.

Our contemporary after giving an account of the movement of the Insurgents says—

Chinese Insurrection.—The insurgents appear to be making rapid progress. The last accounts represent their left wing, or perhaps more correctly, their army of the west, to be at the city of Woosung, and their right wing, or army of the east, besieging Nankin four hundred miles distant. Both cities lie on the Yang Che-keang, a great river navigable for 450 miles, &c., &c. * * *

Again our contemporary speaks of—

The slaughter at Woosung, where the Imperial general Seu was last defeated, was such, that the inhabitants of the city were driven from the dwellings by the stench arising from the multitude of dead bodies; while piracy interrupted the coasting trade, &c., &c. * * * * *

In its distress and humiliation the Imperial court has called upon the "outer barbarians" to come to its rescue; and the representatives of England, France, and America, with a considerable naval force, have repaired to the port of Shanghai, which is 160 miles distant from the right wing of the insurgent army. But there must be no meddling in the affairs of the Celestial empire on our part. The son of Heaven must settle his own quarrel with his own subjects as best he can. * * * * * *

If our readers substitute Wuchang and *Yang-tsze-keang*, the account will become intelligible.

The *Overland Mail*, arrived in London on the 16th May with dates from Shanghae to the 20th March, and from Canton to the 26th March.

Ships arrived at London from Shanghae, May 12th, *John Bartlett*—May 21st, *Cassiterides*, and *Ann Mitchell*.

We have made up the Exports of Tea and Raw-silk from Shanghae to all parts, as nearly as we can, from Invoice weights to Great Britain, and from Consular returns to the United States and coastwise. To Australia the estimate is by Tonnage. The whole, including the Continent and Halifax, amounts to 69,431,000 lbs. of Tea and 27,962 Bales of Silk:—this is an increase over our estimate at this time last year, of upwards of 11,750,000 lbs.—the increase of export in Tea to Great Britain exceeds 7,439,000 lbs., and to the United States is more than to 4,900,000 lbs.

DEFEAT OF THE IMPERIALISTS AT CHIN-KEANG.

It is currently reported, and there is good ground for believing it, that on the 18th of July a battle took place between the insurgents from Chin-keang, and the Chinese general Tang-shaou-leang, when the latter was completely worsted, and obliged to retire through Tan-heang, to Chang-chow. The insurgents thereupon advanced, took possession of Tan-heang, and established their outposts at New-p'hun-chin, belonging to the prefecture of Chang-chow. The people of Soo-chow are said to be fleeing in great consternation.

The following letter* of which we are favored with a translation, was given to Doctor Charles Taylor whilst at Chin-keang some weeks since. It is of so much interest to foreigners, and so many have expressed a desire to see it published, even at this late day; and as the reasons for witholding it seem to have passed by, we have concluded to give it to our readers. We must observe, that though it is addressed to all the *English* brethren, the word "English" is used in the sense of "foreign," and designed alike for all: further, it may be well to state, with reference to an allusion in the body of the letter, intimating that the trips of foreigners are always accompanied by the consentaneous attacks of the imperialists, that the arrival of Doctor Taylor at Chin-keang, was a fact of which the imperialists were perfectly ignorant:—

"Lo, the fifth arranger of the forces, attached to the palace of the celestial dynasty of T'hae-ping, who have received the command of Heaven to rule the Empire, communicates the following informa-

* We observe it has got by some means into all the Hongkong papers.—Ed.

tion to all his English brethren. On the first day of the 5th moon (June 5th) a brother belonging to your honourable nation, named Charles Taylor, brought hither a number of books, which have been received in order. Seeing that the above named individual is a fellow worshipper of God (Shang-te) he is, therefore, acknowledged as a brother: the books likewise which he has brought agree substantially with our own, so that it appears we follow one and the same road. Formerly, however, when a ship belonging to your honourable nation came hither, (the *Hermes*), she was followed by a fleet of impish vessels belonging to the false Tartars: now also, when a boat from your honourable nation comes among us, the impish vessels of the Tartars again follow in its wake. Considering that your honourable nation is celebrated for its truth and fidelity, we, your younger brothers do not harbour any suspicions. At present both Heaven and men favour our design, and this is just the time for setting up the Chinese and abolishing the Tartar rule. We suppose that you, gentlemen, are well acquainted with the signs of the times, so that we need not enlarge on that subject: but while we, on our parts, do not prohibit commercial intercourse, we merely observe that since the two parties are now engaged in warfare, the going to and fro is accompanied with inconvenience; and judging from the present aspect of affairs, we should deem it better to wait a few months, until we have thoroughly destroyed the Tartars, when, perhaps, the subjects of your honourable nation could go and come without being involved in the tricks of these false Tartars. Would it not in your estimation, also, be preferable? We take advantage of the opportunity to send you this communication for your intelligent inspection, and hope that every blessing may attend you. We also send a number of our own books which please to circulate amongst you."

To the Renters of Land, within the locality allotted to Foreigners at Shanghai.

Shanghae, *July* 21*st*, 1853.

Gentlemen,—As the Committee of Roads and Jetties have, in their report given in this day, alluded to me as failing to pay the assessment levied by them, I consider it due to myself and to you, to state publicly my reasons for declining to pay. When the amount in question was called for last year, I represented to the Committee for 1853-54, that I felt it a hardship to be required to pay $59:40 annually for making and keeping in repair a system of roads and jetties, when the property which I represented was not connected with the said system by any proper road. That Committee replied, that they considered I had just ground of complaint, and forthwith sent some people to throw down a few baskets of sand on one of the small pathways which connected the London Mission Square, Section 2 property with the system of roads. Thinking that the Committee were intending to do something towards remedying the evil, I paid the sum demanded; but, from that day to this, nothing more has been done to the said pathway. It is now in a more disorganized state than ever, and almost impassable.

Having been applied to by the Committee for 1852-53, for a fresh payment, I recapitulated the above statement, and begged leave respectfully to decline paying any more, until I saw what the Committee were going to do with the pathway in question.

The Committee replied, "that the occupants of the London Missionary Society's property have undoubtedly benefited by the roads and jetties;" and "that the Committee were not empowered to make roads." With regard to the first statement, I have only to say, that the occupants in question have not derived any benefit from the system of roads and jetties, at all equal to the $180. already paid, through the entire want of a connecting road. And with regard to the second, I would observe, that there ought to have been some means of connection between the London Missionary Society's property and the line of roads, before the said property was included in the system of taxation. If the Committee are not empowered to make roads, leading to properties which are not contiguous, they ought not to have been empowered to levy any assessment on such properties.

Having made my appeal to two Committees for a connecting road (both of whom have acknowledged the justice of my request) without being able to obtain any redress from either; and having been brought before the public as a defaulter, for respectfully declining to pay any more assessment until I see what is going to be done with the connecting road, I am now compelled to lay the case before the whole body of renters, assured that some remedy for the evil will be speedily devised.

—I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

W. H. MEDHURST.

We cheerfully give insertion to the following which alludes to the occupation of Joss-houses by travellers, the last paragraph conceding what we exclaimed against, we have no further observations to make:—

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—From the remarks of a tourist to Ningpo and your own comments upon them, published in your issue of the 16th inst., it would appear that a great offence has been committed against the public by certain parties having rented part of the premises in connection with a temple at Chin-hae. Though the parties so stoutly accused of "unchristian selfishness," &c., would of course be best able to answer for themselves, which I do not intend to prevent by this communication, yet for the sake of the public who may think themselves grievously outraged by this proceeding I would venture to intimate that perhaps after all there may be two sides to this question.

Your tourist is certainly entitled to some credit if, in his trip he discovered that temples are the public caravansaries of the land. It will afford happy proof that the Chinese are not quite so selfish as they are generally represented to be. In many temples there are no accommodations for passers-by except it be for the beggars who lie down in front of their gates. Many temples however especially those distant from what answer to the hotels of other countries, are fitted up with rooms apparently designed for the accommodation of worshippers who come to make their offerings and then return. This original design has however been very much departed from and the priests are generally glad to rent rooms to any one who will pay for them. The priests cannot even now do this *ad libitum*, for they are restrained by those who invite them to take charge of the temple. If the privilege of the priests to rent the premises is too much abused, these persons have a right to call them to an account. Beyond this there is no law nor regulation. Portions of the premises of a temple can be rented for a time or not at the will of the priests and those who invite them to the charge of it. No one can go as to a caravansary and demand lodgings by right as if it were a public building intended for that purpose.

From the nature of a temple and the design to which it is put those who go to them are supposed to tarry but for a short time, but they are frequently rented for a long time. The Chin-wang-miou of this place is inhabited by fortune-tellers and mountebanks who stay without any assigned limit. And foreigners have frequently rented rooms in temples where they have staid as long as they pleased. On the arrival of the missionaries at Ningpo not being able to find accommodation elsewhere they rented rooms in a temple which were occupied for several months, and in one instance for a year. So much for the fact that the priests subject to the supervision of those who invite them to the charge of a temple have a right to rent its premises or not, and for such a length of time as they please.

With reference to foreigners and the use they may make of these temples it unfortunately happens that it depends not only on the will of the priests but on the state of the temples themselves.

The writer of this in company with others, some of them ladies in feeble health, was once on a visit to Pó-tú, where your tourist determined to abide by his junk, a happy thought for him, but I think the public would have been more benefitted if he had taken his quarters in the first joss-house as you ascend the hill. It is beautifully situated among the trees and as you glance up at it through the branches and from up the stone steps you imagine what a comfortable place such a romantic spot must surely be. I believe this was the feeling of our party notwithstanding some little previous experience in Chinese cleanliness. But comfort and romance both forsook us on examination of the premises. We were first shown to some large rooms which notwithstanding some visible signs of a leaky roof and some garden vegetables and utensils would have pleased us except for a coffin with a dead body in it, in the room underneath. This could not be removed until an appointed day, and whether too squeamish or too superstitious, I leave for your readers to determine, we decided against that side of the temple. We were then shown to the other side where some rooms were locked, the Chinese visitors who had rented them being absent. Near them were two other rooms, small and excessively filthy but pleasantly situated. These we ordered to be cleaned first with hoes and then with brooms and water, and finally to be covered with matting which we had brought with us. These we reserved for the ladies, the gentlemen had to take it as they could in an open room below. But for musquitos, for which I had no one to blame but myself, I should have passed the first night in tolerable comfort, but the ladies when they came down looked so wan and pale that we needed no words to assure us that if days were not better than nights we had better hasten our departure. It seems that having been molested by sundry cats walking on the roof in front of their windows they were obliged to close the ha' board and half oyster shell shutters, and the confined air within soon showed to what use it had been put and how the boards and walls had become saturated with the sickly smell of opium. The consequence was that they passed the night half asleep, dreaming of "gorgons, hydras and chimeras dire," and half awake wishing no more to lodge in some vast wilderness." The result of the night suggested the propositon to leave the same day as soon as we could take a hasty glance at the beauties of the Island. The proposition met with warm support from the servants, one of whom on opening the box, containing cooking utensils, found an uninvited guest in the shape of a snake.

A little experience of this kind has convinced some that their houses are to be preferred to temples even in romantic spots. Others as your tourist keep to boats which by the way are the most used and perhaps the most serviceable caravansaries in this land of canals. Others it seems still wishing to enjoy cool breezes and fine prospects have adopted a resort which seems likely to make these sanatariums of some value to foreigners, namely of renting in a temple a few rooms over which they can have control, which can be preserved in some measure from nuisances, and where a few convenient fixtures can be put up making a residence somewhat comfortable and agreeable. While these rooms are occupied, no one can complain except that class of persons who would complain because others had first secured the best rooms at a watering place. And when not occupied I know those who have rented them would be most happy to accommodate other foreigners with rooms and fixtures. And those who still prefer the filth of an unclean temple can find plenty of them undisturbed by only keeping out of track of the rebels who by some sad mistake have been making havoc with the "public caravansaries of the land."—Yours truly.

W.

Shanghae, July 18th, 1853.

Minute *of Proceedings of a Public Meeting of Landholders held at M. B. M.'s Consulate, Shanghae, July 21st, 1853.*

Present,—E. Cunningham, Esq. (3 votes)—J. P. Watson, Esq. (3 votes)—Dr. Murray, (2 votes)—Rev. Dr. Medhurst, (2 votes)—W. Hogg, Esq. (2 votes)—W. Kay—G. J. Nicol—J. Skinner—C. D. Nye—C. A. Fearon—G. S. Spreckley—H. H. Kennedy—W. Thorburn—J. Bland—J. H. Winch—W. Hutchison—G. Strachan—J. Saur—J. C. Smith—R. B. Ullett—G. J. Bennetts—W. S. Wetmore—C. Waters—C. D. Mackenzie—S. Maitland—W. H. Wardley—A. Bowman—J. Bowman—and W. R. Adamson, Esquires—Rev. Mr. Hobson—and Dr. Lockhart.

1st,—It was proposed by Doctor Murray, and seconded by W. Hogg, Esquire,—

That Rutherford Alcock, Esquire, take the Chair.—Passed.

2nd,—Proposed by W. Hogg, Esquire, and seconded by J. P. Watson, Esquire,—

That Mr. Fittock, be requested to act as Secretary.—Passed.

3rd,—Proposed by Doctor Murray, seconded by Rev. Dr. Medhurst,—

That the minutes of the last Public Meeting be read.—Negatived.

The Report of the Committee was then put in and read, likewise an abstract of the account for the past year.

In connection with the Report a letter addressed to the Road Committee by H. M.'s Consul, making a reservation on behalf of H. M.'s Government in respect to any future assessment on the Consulate site, was called for, produced, and read.

4th,—Proposed by J. C. Smith, Esq., seconded by J. H. Winch, Esq.—

That the Report of the Committee, and accompanying accounts, be received and passed.—Passed.

5th,—Proposed by J. C. Smith, Esq., seconded by Dr. Murray,—

That in consideration of the contemplated change in the Regulations this Meeting considers the existing system at an end and the Members of the Community absolved from the obligation of further payments of taxes under its provisions.—Passed unanimously.

6th,—Proposed by G. S. Spreckley, Esquire, seconded by W. S. Wetmore, Esq.—

That the Meeting considers some system of Municipal Regulations absolutely indispensable to the comfort, order, and safety of the Community

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1853.

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2 votes)—W. Hogg, Esq.
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horburn—J. Bland—J. H.
n—G. Strachan—J. Saur
Ullett—G. J. Beunetta—
aters—C. D. Mackenzie—
Wardle—A. Bowman—
R. Adamson, Esquires—
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and that, as representing the body of the Residents they are prepared to take into favorable consideration at the earliest moment, any well devised system that may be suggested.—Passed unanimously.

7th,—Proposed by E. Cunningham, Esquire, seconded by W. Kay, Esq.—

That Resolution No. 5 be reconsidered and that after the words—"existing system"—the words —"of taxation"—be inserted as conveying the true meaning of the Meeting.—Passed, with one dissentient.

8th,—Proposed by C. A. Fearon, Esq., seconded by E. Cunningham, Esq.—

That meantime a Committee be appointed to take charge of the Public money in hand, and appropriate such part of it as shall be necessary for keeping the roads and jetties now the property of the Community in good order.—Passed unanimously.

9th,—Proposed by G. S. Spreckley, Esquire, seconded by W. Hogg, Esq.—

That J. H. Winch, W. S. Wetmore and J. C. Smith, Esquires, be appointed as a Committee of Roads to administer the Funds, and that W. Kay, Esq., be requested to Audit the account.—Passed unanimously.

10th,—Proposed by W. Thorburn, Esquire, seconded by J. Skinner, Esq.—

That the suggestions contained in the Report of the Committee of the past year now on record shall on the introduction of the new system, be brought before a Meeting of the Residents for discussion and action thereupon.—Passed.

11th.—Proposed by J. P. Watson, Esquire, seconded by Dr. Murray.—

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Committee of the past year for their zealous exertions.—Passed unanimously.

12th.—Proposed by J. C. Smith, Esq., seconded by E. Cunningham, Esq.—

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to H. M.'s Consul for his able conduct in the Chair.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Chairman.

W. H. FITTOCK,
Secretary.

The Committee beg to lay before the meeting the accounts for the last year with a brief statement of the course they have pursued and a few suggestions for its consideration.—

	Roads.	Jetties.
The accounts received from the last Committee were, ...	$1,170.01	$721.39
The Income from wharfage dues and assessments for the year ending Dec. 31st and March 31st respectively, ...	2,122.84	4,283.11
	$3,292.85	$5,004.50
Disbursement for repairs and one new Jetty, ...	$1,218.07	$1,190.48
Paid up Jetty stock and Interest, ...		2,465.32
	$1,218.07	$4,956.40
Balance remaining in the hands of the Committee, ...	$2,074.78	$48.10

As the most important point to which they have to ask attention the Committee refer the meeting to a letter from H. B. M.'s Consul dated June 23d, in relation to the payment of assessments, in which he reserves the right of exemption from future taxation, a step which necessarily leads to the reconsideration of the present system; and the remarks they have to offer, though based upon its continuation or the substitution of some other, more applicable to the advanced state of the settlement, must be considered and discussed with reference to the approaching change.

The subject of drains has been prominently before the public and fully discussed at former meetings. The Committee have only to lay before the renters a plan and map for a system of drains by Mr. Joseph Gibbs obtained from England in accordance with a Resolution passed at a public meeting held on the 11th July, 1853.

The cost of maintaining the roads in repair, chiefly through the agency of Chinese contractors, has been $1,091.80. The Committee have not thought it advisable to lay out much money in road experiments or reforms in view of the probability of the laying down of some system of drains and the consequent temporary breaking up of the roads, rendering useless any previous outlay. They would however endorse the opinion of their predecessors that the only material for effectually hardening the roads in this soil, is broken bricks. The Jetty debt has been paid off, the funds from the assessment, and wharfage dues proving sufficient for that and for the building of a new Jetty rendered necessary by the opening of another street leading from the bund.

The community are now in possession of five substantial stone Jetties unburdened by debt, a sufficient proof, if others were wanting, of the wisdom of the system of self taxation it established four years since, as their cost has been so equally distributed as scarcely to be felt. The meeting will consider the propriety of remitting for the future, the tax of $1 per mow established for a sinking fund for payment of interest of the Jetty stock, and also the expediency of continuing the wharfage charge, which seems desirable, as funds will be needed to keep the Jetties in repair and to build new ones as the settlement extends. The Committee settled the dispute with Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. and Hulliday, Wise & Co. by purchase of their private Jetty for the public use at a reasonable valuation. They were led to this determination by finding that the business of that portion of the settlement actually required another Jetty, and by the fact that those firms had some claim upon the public from the Jetty's having been the only one in existence when the new arrangement was entered upon. The Committee have been requested to call the attention of the renters to the custom of leading horses about the streets for exercise, also to the filling up of the streets with building materials to the great inconvenience of the general public; and to ask for an especial resolution that such practices shall not be allowed under penalty of a fine.

It seems very desirable that an European police force should be established, as the streets are infested with beggars and perambulatory cookshops, and in case regulations are to be put in force to prevent leading horses, blocking up the ways with building materials and the transportation of mud in open baskets over the roads, one is absolutely required. The attempt to abate the last nuisance failed for want of a force of this description. Natives were employed in this service for a short time but they proved quite useless.

The Committee beg to account for the delay in calling the annual meeting, by the difficulty in collecting the assessments, owing to the interruption to trade, without them, they could not make up their accounts. They have to report the names of two parties who have failed to pay their dues—

Revd. Dr. Medhurst, ...	$59.40
Mr. G. G. Nicol, ...	$54.06

and the bills have been placed in the hands of H. B. M.'s Consul that payment may be enforced.

EDW. CUNNINGHAM,
WILLIAM KAY,
WILLIAM HOGG, } *Committee.*

ABSTRACT *Summary of Receipts and Expenditure account Roads and Jetties upto to 18th July, 1853.*

1853.		Roads.	Jetties.
July 18,	To Cash Disbursements to date, ...	$1,091.80	$ 217.25
" " "	Purchase of Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s, Jetty as per Voucher, ...		121.63
" " "	Cost of new Stone Jetty, ...		1,152.09
" " "	Commission paid E. M. Smith, collecting arrears and Shroffage, ...	123 27	
" " "	Repayment of Jetty stock with interest,		3,465.57
" " "	Balance in hand this day, ...	2,074.78	48.10
		$3,292.85	$5,004.50
1852.		Roads.	Jetties.
July 22,	*By* Cash Balance from last Committee, ...	$1,170.01	$ 721.39
Dec. 31,	*By* Cash arrears of wharfage dues, 1851, ..		482.63
1853.			
July 18,	*By* Cash wharfage dues for the year ending 31st Dec., 1852, ..		2,739.09
" " "	Cash assessments for year ending 31st March, 1853, ...	2,122.84	1,061.40
		$3,292.85	$5,004.50
July 18,	*By* Cash in hand this day,	$2,074.78	$ 48.10
			E. & O. E.

Shanghae, 18th July, 1853.

EDW. CUNNINGHAM, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM KAY,
WILLIAM HOGG,
Audited, HENRY H. KENNEDY. } *Committee.*

To Messrs. RAWSON, NORTON & Co. *of London.*

GENTLEMEN,—You have referred to me certain Documents and Plans relative to the drainage of the Town and British Settlement of Shanghai, desiring that I would report thereon: having perused the documents and after deriving most valuable information from Mr. Croom and also having given much consideration to the subject, I am enabled to report to you as follows.

It appears that Shanghai is situated upon a flat alluvial plain surrounded by Creeks and Canals and isolated pieces of water, but the latter are not of a large extent, and the former being mostly affected by the Tide and sometimes leaving stagnant water for several days together, vegetable substances being created in and about them with great rapidity in consequence of the natural fertility of the Soil, the moisture in the ground and the heat of the Climate. It also appears that no adequate or systematic provision is made for the drainage of the Town, consequently stagnant and putrid water in a state of fermentation may naturally be expected to result from this latter cause. It further appears that there is some difficulty in adopting an official mode of proceeding so as to complete a general system of Drainage by which an alleviation may be obtained from the malaria resulting from the want of proper drainage: and lastly it appears that towards the Country bordering on Yang-king-pang Creek but near the vicinity of the Town there are difficulties in obtaining rights or acquiring property for the purpose of regulating the Canals and the flow of water through them, which Canals communicate and irrigate the Rice Ground too near the Town.

In looking at the question in a manner most calculated to benefit the Town I am obliged to assume that these difficulties are removeable before any operations are commenced, and to recommend that the first proceeding should be to obtain or create such power as would allow the best system of drainage to be adopted, and which will be found to be the cheapest ultimately.

As it respects the purchase or therwise obtainment of power to regulate the Canals and Creeks in the rear of the Town, I think such rights might be bought from the Proprietors.

As regards the want of power to complete a perfect system of drainage pro rata at the expense of the whole Community I cannot think but that even those who do not perceive the advantage of such drainage, as there always are some in every Town and District who do not, yet in a matter of so much importance it is to be hoped that they will surrender their opinion to the majority who must be anxious that such an amelioration should take place: at all events there can be no doubt but power may be obtained at home to make the Cost rateable on all those who receive the benefit.

If the Town of Shanghai could be in such a position that the Waters surrounding it were always fluviatile it unquestionably would be very salubrious; for running water under no circumstances produces disease unless it has been previously stagnant; but the salubrity of the Town must be affected by the water about the Town being stagnant; and there being no House drainage established, consequently exhalations from these sources will create disease, and the amount of disease will increase as the population of the Town extends, and the unhealthy must of necessity recur in addition when the wind brings imperceptible vapours from the stagnant waters and saturated soils in the immediate vicinity;—therefore the question divides itself into two branches, the first being the Land drainage, and the next being the Town drainage, nor can these two questions be well separated as will be seen hereafter.

The Town drainage becomes difficult because the Houses are not supplied with water by either Wells or Conduits, consequently the necessary water for creating a continual scour requisite for keeping the Drains in a proper state is wanting; and it is needful to warn the Inhabitants of Shanghai against forming large drains without the means of continually scouring them: such drains would be enlarged and elongated Cesspools, and would perpetuate an evil instead of correcting it. The course of proceeding therefore which I recommend is to throw a bank, from A. to B. on the Plan, so as to preclude the entrance of all tidal waters from the vicinity of the Town, and if needful throw up other Banks, or increase those which exist along D. N. O. C. E., at these parts to an extent sufficient to exclude extreme tides during Monsoons or at other periods.

I then recommend good Sluices with well adjusted doors to be placed at C. D. E., and three smaller Sluices to be placed at F. G. H.: By the adoption of these means the Canals can be scoured and kept free from mud, the water will circulate through instead of being often stagnant, and the level of the water can be kept down so as to give a proper degree of draught from the lower ends of those Drains, now by alternately working first one and then the other of the principal Sluices to scour at the River mouth will be always kept clear.

For the Town Drains marked Red on the Plan at I. J. K. &c., I recommend that they be carried at the rear of the Houses and Buildings instead of along the open Streets, that junctions be made with the principal Sewer at the back instead of at the front of each building, that the fall be uniform throughout and as great as the case will admit of, that the Drains be put in most accurately by levels, that the last course be 50 feet radius, and that the Drains be formed of Pottery well glazed, and formed of a hard tough durable material, that the principal drains marked on the Plan be 6 inches, and the subordinate ones communicating with Buildings, but which Buildings are not marked on the Plan, be 6 inches.

The level of the water in the Canals being kept down by the Sluices as before stated there will be a considerable fall created thereby from N. & O., (the commencing and also the highest point of the Drains) but to keep these Drains clear I recommend that the upper or commencing end be placed so low as to be capable of receiving Sewer water from the River during a part of all ordinary tides, and also at these higher ends there be placed Sluices both at N. and O., so as to regulate the inflow of water; by this means these drains may be cleared from any deposit twice every twenty four hours, and it is necessary to insist on this regularity otherwise the drains may get in some places permanently choked and which might cause great difficulty in the removal of the obstruction.

As no buildings are shewn on the Plan I may have placed some of the Drains in inconvenient situations, this will of course be rectified, my object being to shew a principle rather than accurate details, and I would here remark that before any operation is commenced it is requisite to make an enlarged plan shewing every building to be affected by drainage, also it will be requisite that each House Drain be properly trapped so that no return of effluvia may take place.

The blue lines on the Plan represent Agricultural Drains laid into the flat grounds immediately adjoining the Town and I cannot insist too strongly upon this being attended to so as to intercept as far as possible the salubrity of the place, these Drains may be formed of burnt clay broken and put into Drains, two feet six inches deep and about six inches thick in the material and four inches wide after which the ground may be filled in again.

The stagnant pieces of Water M M M M, I recommend to be drained as soon as possible, their existence must have been very injurious to those living near them, and the effect I have no doubt has often been felt at least in their vicinity.

In conclusion I will in friendship address a remark to the Anglo-Inhabitants of the Town of Shanghai, and which observation I hope they will keep in view when considering the various means of improving the salubrity of their Town either by the Plan I have indicated or by perhaps more perfect ones devised by others. There always is salubrity in pure running water, but stagnant water either in pools, in creeks or on the surface of the ground, or even at moderate depths under ground if combined with decaying materials of any description, or the refuse from Dwellings and water once used. All or any of them either singly or combined produce malaria, which although so diluted with the pure air as not to be appreciable to human sense, yet in a prolonged period is certain to affect the constitution, therefore it is the office of civilization by every means it can devise to effect and to bring into use as far as possible all those means which shall exert injurious results, and the cost of doing which must not be measured by the mere outlay alone, but be considered by the improved health and vigour of a community embracing perhaps the whole period of their existence.

Hoping what I have said will be of utility to your Correspondents and to the Inhabitants of Shanghai.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours very faithfully,

JOSEPH GIBBS.

(No. 95.)

BRITISH CONSULATE, SHANGHAE,
29th June, 1853.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date in reference to the mode of assessment on the Consulate site for the year 1852, and to acquaint you for the information of the Committee that in the countenanced change of Regulations, the object of which is to constitute a Cosmopolite settlement and municipality on the ground originally set aside for the British, I do not feel at liberty to make any payment of assessment without a distinct reservation of the rights of my Government in respect to the land appropriated to their own use, the tenure of which I hold to be altogether independent of the Foreign Community or any municipal jurisdiction they may at present exercise.

With this reservation however, and pending the decision of the questions recently raised in respect to those rights, I am prepared to pay as heretofore on behalf of H. M.'s Government, the sum assessed upon their ground in common with all other land held by individual renters, considering that much inconvenience might result where outlay must have been made on the faith of a continuance of subscriptions, by any retrospective act.

The same objection however does not apply to the future, and the Committee will therefore be pleased to understand that I do not acknowledge any obligation on the part of H. M.'s Government to continue payments of this nature should they see reason to object to the principle on which they are claimed, or hold themselves otherwise exempt from such calls.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Signed, RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

To EDW. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
Chairman of the Road Committee.

True Copy,

W. FITTOCK.

Preamble.—WHEREAS certain Regulations entitled "Regulations for the Land set apart for the "residence of British subjects by the Chinese Local "Authorities and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul "at Shanghae in concert and communication to-"gether" were settled and agreed upon by Capt. Balfour, H. B. M.'s said Consul, and *Kung-moo-keu*, Intendant of Circuit, &c., &c.; And whereas doubts having arisen as to the validity of such Regulations in cases where Foreigners, not British subjects, are concerned; and as to the power of enforcing them against all persons coming within the limits aforesaid, and it being expedient and necessary for the peace, comfort and well being of all who reside within the said limits; that a Code of Regulations binding upon all Foreigners without distinction should be established and substituted in place and stead of the Code above referred to; the following Regulations have been agreed to and settled by the undersigned Foreign Consuls in communication with His Excellency , Intendant of Circuit; in place and stead of the Regulations heretofore in force and which are declared null and void, and of no effect from the date hereof.

Given under our respective hands and seals of office at the Port of Shanghae in China, this day of , 185 .

LAND REGULATIONS.

I.—*Boundaries and Limits defined.*—The boundaries of the Land to which these Regulations apply are those defined in those Regulations settled and agreed upon by Captain Balfour, H. B. M.'s Consul and Kung-moo-keu Intendant of Circuit on the 24th day of September 1846 and further defined in the agreement entered into between Rutherford Alcock, Esquire H. B. M.'s Consul and Liu, Intendant of Circuit on the 27th day of November 1848 and set forth in the copy hereunto annexed of the original map attached to the said agreement. Within the boundaries aforesaid are certain sites namely, the New Custom House, the Naval Dock-yards, and the Temple of Rewards, together with the Land set apart for the use of H. B. M.'s Government known as the British Consulate site, which are excepted from the operation of the new recited Regulations; and to which the same do not apply, but save as aforesaid, all land rented by Foreigners within the said limits, shall be held under and subject to, the said Regulations as a condition of tenure thereof.

II.—*Mode of acquiring land.*—Any person desiring to rent land or purchase Houses from the Chinese Proprietors within the said limits, must first apply to the Consul or Consular Agent of his nation, officially and in writing, or if there be none appointed, to the Consul of any friendly power, clearly specifying by plan, the locality, boundaries, and number of the Too together with the measurement in *Mow, Fun,* and *Le,* of the said Land, and the said Consul or Consular Agent will thereupon enquire whether any impediment exists to its settlement by reason of previous negotiation by other parties or otherwise; and the said Consul or Consular Agent will enquire from the other Foreign Consuls whether such exists on the part of any other Foreigner; provided always that if such impediment do exist, then and in such case a reasonable time shall be allowed the first claimant to settle for the said Land or Houses; and the failing to do so within such reasonable time, shall be considered and held a virtual surrender of such prior right of settlement, and the same shall revert to the Foreigner next applying, on notice to that effect being given by his Consul, and no good cause shown why it should not revert as aforesaid. And it shall not be lawful for the Chinese Authorities to permit any Foreigner to rent, or for them to grant Title Deeds for land to any Foreigner within these limits, otherwise than through the application of a Foreign Consul, who shall first guarantee the observance of the now recited Regulations on the part of the applicant concerned.

III.—*Final Settlement and Title Deeds.*—It having been ascertained that no impediment as aforesaid exists to the renting of the Land by reason of priority of claim aforesaid, refusal to be bound by the now recited Regulations or otherwise, the party interested may settle with the Chinese Proprietors the price and conditions of sale, and will then report the transaction to his Consular Representative and lodge with him the Chinese Proprietor's agreement or deed of sale in duplicate, accompanied by a plan clearly describing the boundaries; which the said Consular Representative will transmit to the Intendant of Circuit for examination and approval. If the sale be approved of, the Deeds will be returned to the Consul sealed by the Intendant of Circuit, and the purchase money can then be paid. If there are graves or coffins on the land rented their removal must be a matter of separate arrangement, it being contrary to the custom of the Chinese to include them in the agreement or deed of sale.

IV.—*Deeds of Agreement or sale in Triplicate.*—The Deeds of Agreement or Sale aforesaid having been completed, and the purchase money paid, His Excellency the Intendant of Circuit will forthwith on official report of the same, issue a Title Deed in Triplicate in the form already determined upon; and in all cases when such Title Deeds are issued to Foreigners, the Intendant of Circuit will send a copy thereof to the several Consular Representatives of Foreign Powers at Shanghae to enable them to keep a complete Register of the land rented by Foreigners within the said limits and enter the lot in its proper place on a map to be filed at the offices of the said Consulates for reference.

V.—*Land Surrendered for Public use.*—It is clearly understood and agreed to, that land heretofore surrendered by the various Foreign Renters to public use, such as roads and the beach grounds of the rivers within the aforesaid limits, shall remain the same uses as fully, and to the same purport and effect as in the said former Regulations mentioned and set forth: and as new lots are acquired such parts thereof as are beach ground shall be held under and subject to similar uses, and due provision shall be made for the extension of the lines of Roads at present laid down as means of communication in the settlement. To this end the Foreign Consuls and the Intendant of Circuit will at the beginning of each year, together examine the map, and determine what new lines of Road are necessary, and land subsequently required to be rented shall only be granted with the proviso expressed or understood, that the renter shall surrender the beach ground aforesaid, if any, and the land required for such roads, and in no case shall land surrendered as aforesaid, either heretofore or hereafter, be resumed; or shall any act of ownership be exercised over the same by the Renters thereof, notwithstanding they shall pay the Chinese Government Ground Rent reserved thereon.

VI.—*Boundary Stones to be placed.*—When land is rented stones having the No. of the lot distinctly cut thereon must be placed to define the boundaries thereof under the supervision of the Consul applying for the land, and the Chinese Local Authorities. A time will be named for the boundary stones to be fixed in the presence of an officer deputed by the Consul, of the Tepaou of the district—the Chinese proprietors and the Renter, in such manner that they may not interfere with the lines of road, or the boundaries; or in any other way give cause for litigation and dispute hereafter.

VII.—*Chinese Land Tax.*—There is an assessed annual rent or Land Tax reserved to the Chinese Government on all land rented by Foreigners within the said limits at the rate of 1,600 cash per mow: the period of paying this rent is fixed for the fifteenth day of the twelfth month of each Chinese year, on which day the next ensuing years' rent is payable in full and in advance by the Renter; The Intendant of Circuit will address the several Consuls ten days previous to this period, who will direct the respective Renters to pay the amounts due on their lots to the Government Banker, who will thereupon give receipts in triplicate for the same. Should a Renter pass the period fixed, and not pay the reserved rent, the Intendant of Circuit will request the Consul under whose jurisdiction the defaulter is, to recover the same.

VIII.—*Transfer of Lots.*—Renters of Lots requiring to transfer their interest therein to other parties must give due notice thereof to the Consul under whose jurisdiction they are, who will communicate the same to the other Foreign Consuls and the Intendant of Circuit, that the transfer may be recorded and the actual renter or holder thereof may always be known. Within the said limits Chinese subjects may not rent or hold land or houses from or under Foreigners, nor may a Chinese from or under Foreigner rent or build new houses or sheds, or open shops, without the consent asked and obtained of the Foreign Consuls, or a majority of them, should there be any want of unanimity.

IX.—*Settlement of Price.*—In the settlement and renting of Land within the said limits, due regard must be had to the feelings of the Chinese People and their vested rights. If the rent or price demanded by the Chinese Proprietor for his land or houses is higher than is usual or can fairly be demanded for property of the same description, the Foreigner may refer the matter to his Consul, who will agree with the Intendant of Circuit on an equitable price for the same, which the said Proprietor, *after having once signified his willingness to sell by entering into treaty for the same,* may be compelled, in accordance with provisions of Treaties in force, to accept; and His Excellency the Taotai will upon requisition of the said Consul, take the necessary steps to that end.

X.—*Extent of Lots and ranges to which applied.*—The quantity of land within the said limits rented at any one time by Foreigners individually or collectively, must depend upon their requirements, and the uses to which it is to be applied. After Foreigners have rented land they may build houses thereon for the residence of their own families and dependents and the storing of lawful merchandize; they may make Public roads gardens or places of recreation, and erect Churches, Hospitals, Charitable Institutions, Schools and Buildings for public purposes, but not straw sheds, bamboo or wooden houses, or buildings of inflammable kinds, nor must they store within their premises contraband goods, or merchandize likely to endanger life or cause injury to individuals, such as Gunpowder, Saltpetre, Sulphur, large quantities of Spirits and such like. If articles of this nature be brought to Shanghae, a place must be fixed upon by the Authorities in communication together, and if such location be within the boundaries it must be sufficiently distant from the other dwellings and warehouses, to prevent all risk of damage thereto; the public roads must not be encroached upon or obstructed as by Seaffolding for the purpose of building, Timber Logs, Stones, Bricks and other building materials, or by projecting eaves of houses or gate or door-steps or entrances; by the heaping up of goods for any length of time and such like; individuals must not be inconvenienced by the accumulation of filth, manure and other matter on the roads, firing of Guns, ceaselessly creating noise or disturbance, furious riding or driving, or the leading horses up and down the chief thoroughfares for exercise, or by any act coming legitimately within the meaning of the term nuisance.

XI.—*Roads and Jetties Assessment on Land and Wharfage.*—It being expedient and necessary that some provision should be made for the making of roads, building public Jetties and Bridges and keeping them in repair, cleansing, lighting and draining the settlement generally and establishing a watch or police force, the Foreign Consuls shall at the beginning of each year convene a meeting of the renters of Land within the said limits, to devise means of raising the requisite funds for those purposes, and at such meeting it shall be competent to the said Renters to declare an Assessment in the form of a rate to be made on the said Land, and in the form of Wharfage dues on all goods landed at any place within the said limits; and to appoint a Committee of three or more persons to levy the said rates and dues and apply the funds so realized to the purposes aforesaid, or in such manner as may be agreed and determined upon at the said meeting; and to that end the said Committee shall be empowered to sue all Defaulters in the Consular Courts under whose jurisdiction these may be; and in case any one or more of the said Defaulters have no Consular Representative at Shanghae, then the Intendant of Circuit shall upon application of the Road Committee transmitted through the Foreign Consuls recover from such Defaulters the amounts due from them for Land assessment or wharfage dues, and pay the same to the said Committee; moreover at such yearly meeting the accounts of the Committee for the past year shall be laid before the assembled Renters for their approval and sanction. It shall also be competent for the Foreign Consuls, collectively or singly at the requisition of the Renters of Land to call a public meeting at any time, giving ten days notice of the same setting forth the business upon which it is convened, for the consideration of any matter or thing connected with the land; provided always such requisition shall be signed by not less than five of the said Renters, and that if set forth satisfactory ground for such request. The Resolutions passed by a majority at any such public meetings on all such matters aforesaid shall be valid and binding upon the whole of the Renters of Land within the said limits if not less than one third of them are present. The Senior Foreign Consul present at such meeting shall take the Chair and in the absence of any Consul, then such Renter as the majority of voters present may nominate. If renters of land in Public meeting assembled as herein provided, decide upon any matter of a municipal nature, not already enumerated, and affecting the general interests, such decision shall first be reported by the Chairman to all the Foreign Consuls, and by them to the Intendant of Circuit, for their joint concurrence and approval without which approval officially given, such Resolution cannot become valid and binding upon the Renters as a body.

XII.—*Cemeteries for Foreigners, Chinese Graves, &c.*—Within the said limits land shall be set apart as Cemeteries for the interment of Foreigners according to the rights of their respective religions or countries. In no case shall the graves of Chinese on land rented by Foreigners be removed without the express sanction of the families to whom they belong, who also, so long as they remain unmoved, must be allowed every facility to visit and sweep them at the established periods, but no coffins of Chinese must hereafter be placed within the said limits, to be left above ground.

XIII.—*Sale of Spirits or Liquors, opening of Public Houses, &c.*—No Foreigners or Chinese shall sell spirits or liquors, or open a House of entertainment within the said limits, without a license to do so from the Foreign Consuls or the majority of them and Intendant of Circuit collectively, and upon good and sufficient security given for the maintenance of order in their establishments.

XIV.—*Breach of Regulations.*—Hereafter should one of the Foreign Consuls discover a breach of the Regulations, or should information thereof be lodged with him, or should the local Authorities address him thereon, he shall in every case within his jurisdiction summon the offender before him, and if convicted, punish him summarily, either by the imposition of a Fine as for breach of Treaty Regulations, or in such other manner as may seem most expedient. Should any Foreigner who has no Consular Authority at Shanghae commit a breach of the said Regulations, then and in such case, the Chinese Chief Authority may be appealed to, by any one or more of the Foreign Consuls, to uphold the Regulations in their integrity, and punish the party so infringing them.

XV.—*Provisional Clause.*—Hereafter should any corrections be requisite in these Regulations, or should it be necessary to determine upon further rules, or should doubts arise as to the construction of, or powers conferred thereby, the same must be consulted upon and settled by the Foreign Consuls and Intendant of Circuit in communication together, who shall equitably decide the same.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE CHINESE HIGH OFFICERS.

Stuck up on the walls of Shanghae.

Hëang-yung, knight of a Tartar order, imperially appointed general of the army from Hoopih; E-leang, viceroy of the two Keang provinces; and Hëu-nae-chaou, governor of Soo-chow,—issue this proclamation, with the view of exhorting the people to contribute to the necessities of the troops, and aid in bringing affairs into proper order.

It is evident that in order to make troops efficient, you must give them enough to eat: it is also evident, that in protecting the country you protect your own family. The Keang-se rebels having made a disturbance, and broken into the province of Keang-nan, the cities of Nan-king, Chin-keang, and Yang-chow have been trampled under their feet: we, the high officers abovenamed, in obedience to the emperor's commands, have assembled the troops from every quarter, and united our energies in exterminating the foe. At present the enemy are reduced to the last extremity,* and the time is near when they will be entirely subdued. In the meantime the emperor has of his special favour taken into consideration the calamities of the people, and graciously ordered that the tax in money due for the first half of the present year, and the tax in kind which ought to have been paid for the last year, from the five prefectures of Soo-chow, Sung-keang, Chang-chow, Chin-keang, and Thae-chang, should stand over until after the ensuing autumn. For this extraordinary act of grace and favour, the gentry and people ought to be deeply grateful. At present the land and river forces are assembled like clouds, and the commissariat for the supply of their wants must be necessarily large: when we have regained the lost cities, we will seek to soothe the people,—but the fact is, that now, the treasury of Keang-nan is entirely destitute of superfluous funds, and if we wish to draw upon the treasuries of the neighbouring provinces, the supplies will not arrive in time; we have heard, however, that the people of this province are liberal and public-spirited, and that they are talking of contributing to the wants of the army, each one according to his means. The said gentry and people, after having got over their fright which made them think of seeking safety by flight, have maintained their position and stood by each other, thus shewing that they are disposed to make common cause with the government and press forward to its assistance. The news of this has rejoiced us exceedingly, and we have already reported it to the emperor, and requested that in case the gentry and people should contribute of their resources, that it might be deducted from the amount to be paid at the close of the present autumn; or if there be more than enough to meet that demand, that the sum contributed be taken into consideration in the awarding of literary honours. We apprehend that the resources of the people are not yet exhausted, and that something may yet be done for the supply of the commissariat, on which account we issue this proclamation, for the information of the inhabitants of Soochow and Sung-keang; and seeing that you are all animated with such a sincere devotedness, we conceive that you will be glad of the opportunity to render your assistance. The rich among you will of course give according to your abundance, and the rest according to their means. No matter whether it be pure sycee, or the inferior kind used in paying the salt gabelle, or copper cash, or foreign dollars, you may just suit your own convenience as to the kind of coin contributed; only be quick about it, and let it be sent in to the committee appointed for the reception of voluntary contributions, who when they have got a sufficient sum together, will on the one hand transmit an account of the same to us, the above-named high officers, for information; and on the other hand, send the amount up from the various districts to the treasurer of the prefecture in which they belong, to be brought into use: but it is not to pass through the hands of the officers, and they are not to be allowed to oppress or make demands upon the people. When the business is over, the Committee shall send up a list of the names of landed proprietors, who have contributed, to the various district magistrates, who shall furnish them with a receipt, which shall be taken into consideration on their behalf; while those who do not wish to have their contributions deducted from the taxes due, or those who contribute more than the amount of taxes, or who have no fields or houses on which rates are levied; those shall all be suitably rewarded. Now then as Keang-soo is accounted a literary region, liberal and intelligent in the extreme, it will certainly be found to come forward with united energy in the service of the county. This is what we, the high officers above named, most fervently desire. A special proclamation.

Hëen-fung, 3rd year, 6th month, 18th day.

(July 23rd, 1853.)

On the 24th of July, a hall was set apart in one of the buildings of the Ching-hwang-meaou, in Shang-hae, for the assembling of the Committee above alluded to, and for the receipt of contributions. On that occasion some half-a-dozen of the rich inhabitants of the city, were invited to sit upon an elevated platform, while the Taou-tae, the prefect of Sung-keang, and the magistrate of Shang-hae seated themselves at the bottom of the hall, in the presence of numerous spectators. The Taou-tae informed the gentlemen, that he considered the people of Shang-hae were a loyal and liberal community, and he had no doubt they would contribute largely. The rich gentlemen nodded assent, but we have not heard how much they contributed.

* See the news from the *Peking Gazette*, and the report of the battle near Chin-keang, on the 18th of July

PEKING GAZETTE.

The *Gazette* of the 1st of July contains a report from Heang-yung, stating that important advantages had been obtained by the land and river forces, both at Chin-keang and Nan-king. He says, that on the 6th of May, Tang-shaou-leang attacked the south gate of Chin-keang, when 6 or 7,000 rebels came out to meet them, 80 of whom were killed, and the rest escaped into the city. On the 9th of May, Ho-chun with his flotilla made an attack upon Chin-keang by water, when the rebel fleet amounting to 300 vessels came to meet them: ten of them, however, were sunk, 6 or 7 were burnt, and many rebels were drowned; after which the whole fleet retired. The imperial fleet then advanced to Kwa-chow, where they found 70 or 80 rebel vessels at anchor, protected by the guns of their batteries. A battle ensued, when an infinite number of rebel vessels were destroyed, and three of the insurgents were taken prisoners, together with a great quantity of military stores. On the 14th, Heang-yung himself attacked Nan-king, and 2 or 3,000 of the rebels came out to meet him: the imperialists killed one of their chiefs, and captured seven others. On the 18th, Heang-yung fixed his camp nearer the city, and on being attacked by the rebels, he killed 40 of them. On the same day, there was an engagement on the river, when three salt junks belonging to the rebels were destroyed, 20 other vessels were sunk, 100 more were burnt. Among the spoils were a number of flags and spears, with one red jacket and one purple one: besides which the imperialists succeeded in rescuing 160 trading vessels belonging to the people, which had been seized by the rebels. The emperor admires all this, and encourages his generals to persevere till they have retaken the two cities above named.

In the *Gazette* of the 2nd July, the emperor orders a banquet to be conferred on the old minister of state 潘世恩 Pwan-she-gnan, on occasion of his having reached the 60th anniversary of his successful competition for literary honors in 1793.

The *Gazette* of the 3d of July contains an order from the emperor, for the seizure of 楊文定 Yang-wan-ting, the former governor of Soo-chow, and since more recently the acting viceroy of the two Keang provinces. The order states, that on the retreat of Luh-këen-ying from Kew-keang, (on the 18th of February,) Yang-wan-ting pretended that it was necessary for him to defend Chin-keang; which city, however, he gave up without a struggle, and retired still further to Keang-yin. At that time, there being a deficiency of officers, the said Yang, though deprived of rank, was retained provisionally as the acting viceroy of the two Keang, with the hope that he might by subsequent exertions atone for his former offences; but he has now been several months at that place, without advancing a single step, which is a most serious neglect of duty; therefore says the emperor, let him be deprived of office, and sent under arrest up to the capital to take his trial. E-leang, the present viceroy, is to appoint an officer to carry out this order.*

The *Gazette* of the 4th of July contains a report from Ke-shen, detailing the destruction of several vessels belonging to the insurgents at Yang-chow. A Chinese major having ascertained that there were seven vessels anchored outside the south gate of that city, laden with provisions, some soldiers swam across the river and burnt them. He also details a number of small successes which had been obtained at E-ching, on the north bank of the Yang-tsze-keang, in which the people aided the military. The emperor is placed to hear that the people are coming to his assistance, and augurs the speedy reduction of the city: only, says he, if the rebels evacuate the place, *let especial care be taken that they do not run northward.*

The same *Gazette* contains an account of a squabble which took place between the soldiers belonging to some junks, which had conveyed rice from Nuppo to Teen-tsin, and the military and civil officers. The emperor orders the high officers of the province immediately to enquire into the affair, and punish the ringleaders.

The *Gazette* of the 5th contains another story from Ke-shen, about his successes against the rebels at Yang-chow. On the 27th of May, Keshen says that he attacked the rebels in person, and battered down some portion of the wall of Yang-chow; which the rebels immediately repaired, and defended their position most valiantly. The same day, by the aid of the peasantry he burnt a number of the insurgent vessels at Kwachow. He says, also, that he cleared the river, in the neighbourhood of Silver Island, of the enemy's boats. The emperor flatters himself, after receiving these accounts, that Yang-chow will soon be retaken, and encourages his generals to exert themselves, in conjunction with the peasantry to accomplish that object; only see to it, he adds, that the rebels do not avail themselves of the opportunity to break out elsewhere.

The *Gazette* of the 7th July contains a report from Heang-yung, stating that he had removed his camp close up to the walls of Nan-king, and expected soon to be able to announce the fall of the city. On the 24th of May he ordered his troops to advance to the foot of the city walls, whence he was enabled to fire right into the city, for which the rebels were not prepared. The rebel general Yang-sewsing led a number of his troops to the city walls, and seeing a body of armed men on the top of the east gate, mistook them for imperialists and fired at them, by which means he killed several hundreds of his own people: a disturbance arose in the city in consequence, the noise of which continued all night. On the 22nd of May, the insurgents broke out of Chinkeang, but were driven back by Tang-shaou-leang, with the loss of five officers, and nine soldiers. On the 26th of May, Ho-chun, with his flotilla, attacked Chin-keang on the north, having obtained the co-operation of Tang-shaou-leang, on the south side of the city. On the 27th, another attack was made by water, which resulted in the destruction of thirty of the insurgent's vessels, and the burning of ten more. The emperor on reading this report conceives, that the rebels are now driven to the last extremity, and encourages his officers to strike the final blow, but to take care that the insurgents do not disturb other districts.

The *Gazette* of the 8th of July, contains the important intelligence of THE LOSS OF FUNGYANG (lat. 32° 54′ 30″ long. 117° 29′ 56″ distant 600 miles from Peking). The emperor says, that on reading the report, he was filled with painful indignation. It seems that the rebels, after having broken into Teen-chow, took possession of the Lin-hwae pass, and marched straight upon Fungyang. The acting prefect, Yu-kung, and the magistrate Hwang-yuen-keih, had an engagement with the rebels, on the evening of the 28th of May, outside the north gate of that city: the rebels however separated into two bands, one of which, by a small road, advanced on the east gate, by which means they entered the city, and set it on fire: while the flames were ascending the two bands of rebels made a simultaneous attack on the north gate, scattered the troops assembled there, and thus made themselves masters of the city. The emperor orders that the governor and treasurer of the province be both degraded from rank, but retained in their office, with orders to use every exertion to regain the place. He orders enquiry also to be made as to the whereabouts of the civil and military officers, who were in charge of the place when it was was taken.

The same *Gazette* contains a request from the governor of Keang-soo that rice may be allowed to pass the customs-house north of Soo-chow, duty free, which is granted.

Heang-yung, in the same *Gazette*, complains that the admiral Chin-she-chung, had been slow in coming up with his fleet from Cheh-keang, and that he had *under pretence of adverse winds*, lost much time on the voyage, which showed that he was unwilling to advance. The emperor therefore orders that he be suspended from rank and pay, but retained in command of the fleet; with the threat, that if he does not for very shame exert himself more, he will have him ordered up for trial.

W. H. M.

* This is the third viceroy that has been ordered to the capital for trial, on account of the Kwang-se rebellion.

LATEST DATES.

England,	June 8.	Manila,	June 30.
Bombay,	July —	Singapore,	Apr. 14.
Colombo,	June —	New Zealand,	Apr. —
Madras,	June —	Amoy,	July 8.
Calcutta,	June 28.	Hongkong,	July 13.
Galle,	July 8.	Canton,	July 19.
Penang,	July 13.	Ningpo,	July 25.
Singapore,	July 25.	New York,	Mar. 25.
Batavia,	June —	San Francisco,	June 15.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Turkish question was still unsettled. The Russian Emperor had required the Sultan to accept the last proposal of Prince Menschikoff within eight days. Both Turkey and Russia were making large military preparation.

Great Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia were acting in unison on this question.

The three Roman Catholic members of the Administration, offended by some remarks of Lord John Russell, had tendered their resignations, but were prevailed upon by Lord Aberdeen to retain their offices.

Vice Admiral Dundas left the harbour of Malta on the morning of June 8th with the following fleet: *Albion, Vengeance, Rodney, Bellerophon, Britannia*, and *Trafalgar*, and the steamers *Samson, Retribution, Fury, Tiger*, and *Inflexible*. The fleet shaped its course for the Levant, and was to be joined by the large fleet under Admiral Corry. It is said that the departure of the Fleet from Malta for Constantinople had created an indescribable sensation.

The Board of Trade returns, published yesterday, show a most prosperous state of business, in almost every branch. The exportations in the month ending May 5th, amounted to £7,579,000, against £5,269 000 in the same month of last year, being an increase of nearly 45 per cent. The aggregate value of the exports during the past four months of 1853 has been £37,970,000, against £21,815,000 in the same period of 1852. There has also been an increase in the importations of all raw materials, except hemp, and of most articles of food; certainly there has not been, within the memory of man, a period when comfort and prosperity were so uniformly and visibly diffused among all classes of the people as they are at this time. Wages have been very generally increased and new buildings are growing up on every side.

Arrived—May 26, *Vengeance*, Shanghai.—28, *Greenfield*, Shanghai.

Departure—May 26, *Parana*, Shanghai.—*Straits Times Extra*, July 15.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The *John Knox* has had an excellent passage—just 112 days from Gravesend.

The *Geffrard* is reported on the North Bank, and the U. S. Sloop *Saratoga* is in the river awaiting a pilot.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE.
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.
SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S WORK and BELL-HANGING done.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.
WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN,
CONTINUES to practice Law in the United States Supreme Court sitting in Washington; to prosecute Claims and settle Accounts against, and to procure Letters Patent for Inventions from the Government of the United States; to collect Bills of Exchange, Debts, Dividends on Stocks, Legacies and Inheritances in any part of the United States and in the adjacent British Possessions; to make Investments of Funds in the United States and State Stocks, and on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate, and to negociate the purchase and sale of Foreign Loans and Patent-rights, and Public and Private Lands, in any State of the Union; and to attend to any Law or Agency business confided to his care. Reliable information given in reply to inquiries of persons desirous of emigrating to the United States.
☞ Communications in any of the languages of Europe, addressed to W. G. SNETHEN, 5 Carrol Place, Capitol Hill, Washington, United States, will meet with prompt attention.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy cure*, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills.

(Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

MARGARET MCCONNIGAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Haydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Com-	Symptoms
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas,	plaints,	Tic Doulou-
plaints,	Female Irre-	Lumbago,	reux,
Blotches on	gularities,	Piles,	Tumours,
the Skin,	Fevers of all	Retention of	Ulcers,
Bowel Com-	kinds,	Urine,	tions,
plaints,	Fits,	Scrofula, or	Venereal affec-
Colics,	Gout,	King's Evil,	Worms of all
Constipation of	Head-ache,	Sore Throats,	kinds,
the Bowels,	Indigestion,	Stone and	Weakness,
Consumption,	Inflamma-	Gravel,	from what-
Debility,	tion,		ever cause,
			&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 6s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

N.B.—A file of the *North-China Herald* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 29TH JULY, 1853.

During the whole of the past week there has been blowing an almost uninterrupted gale—on the 23rd, 24th and 25th from E.N.E. to E. On the 26th the wind moderated slightly, veering to E.S.E. and S.E.; but it has again increased in force to-day. This was almost to be expected, perigee and full moon occurring nearly at the same time. The gale commenced on the third day after full moon.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

July.		Barometer.		Aneroid.	Thermometer.			Wind.		Rain.	
					1853		Mean of 3 years				
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1853	Mean of 3 years	1852	Mean	Minimum		1853	1852	1853	Mean of 3 years
23	S.	29.76	29.93	29.55	85.5	81.0	91.0	E.N.E.	E.	0.09	0.60
24	S.	29.67	29.92	29.47	83.3	81.0	91.5	E.N.E. to E.	S.	0.33	0.60
25	M.	29.66	29.89	29.42	82.5	81.0	89.0	E.	S.S.W. to N.W.	0.09	0.60
26	Tu.	29.65	29.87	29.41	81.5	80.0	88.0	E. to E.S.E.	S.	0.13	0.60
27	W.	29.67	29.92	29.52	82.3	80.0	88.0	S.E. to E.S.E.	E.	0.00	0.60
28	Th.	29.71	29.96	29.55	84.0	79.0	89.5	E.	E. to E.N.E.	0.05	0.60
29	F.	29.72	29.92	29.56	82.5	79.0	87.0	S.E.	E.S.E. to E.	0.09	0.61
Shanghae, 30th July, 1853.			Mean		83.4		89.0		Total	0.50	0.61

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 27	Iona	B. schr	243	Dowman	Hongkong	July 13	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 27	Zamont	B. schr	170	Brown	Hongkong	July 13	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.
,, 28	Sea, Witch	B. bark	336	Heaton	London	Mar. 28	General	Lindsay and Co.
,, 28	General Mitchels	D. bark	388	Straty	Hongkong	July —	Sundries	
,, 29	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	July 23	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 29	Gentoo	A. ship	780	Devens	Hongkong	July 24	General	Smith, King and Co.
,, 29	John Knox	B. ship	296	Monroe	London	Apr. 8	General	Smith, Kennedy & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
July 28	Sir H. Pottinger	B. bark	332	Cragg	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Custom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Ashmore	769	June 27	B. bark	312	Martin	Hargreaves and Co.		
Audax		July 29	B. schr	151	Glover	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	
Canbalu	775	July 8	B. ship	336	Alleyne	Reiss and Co.		
Celestial		June 29	A. ship	850	Palmer	Hull, Nye and Co.	New York	
Challenger	773	July 4	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay and Co.	London	
Cherokee	777	July 5	B. bark	227	Bramwell	Lindsay and Co.		
Clara Anna Maria	10	July 16	D. bark	310		Dent, Beale and Co.		
Countess of Seafield	776	July 6	B. ship	450	Innes	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Eamont		July 27	B. schr	170	Brown	Dent, Beale and Co.	Hongkong	
Eclipse	779	July 14	D. ship	393	Laing	Syker, Schwabe & Co.		
Fleetwood		June 29	A. ship	663	Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.		
General Mitchels	11	July 29	D. bark	388	Straty			
Gentoo		July 29	A. ship	780	Devens	Smith, King and Co.		
Golden Gate		July 4	A. ship	1340	Balston	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	
Hussar		July 9	A. ship		Lucas	Russell and Co.		
Iona		July 27	B. schr	243	Dowman	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	To-day
John Knox		July 29	B. ship	296	Monroe	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Kingston	781	July 12	B. ship	843	Calthess	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Lancastrian	772	July 1	B. ship	597	Langley	Lindsay and Co.		
Living Age		June 17	A. ship		Holms	Russell and Co.		
Monarch	774	June 30	B. bark	337	Duff	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Neibudda	783	July 16	B. bark	428	Crawford	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
Nightingale	277	May 27	A. ship	1066	Mather	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	
Norna	780	July 13	B. ship	392	Cleland	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	London	
Old Hickory		July 12	A. bark			Russell and Co.		
Ormskirk		June 24	A. ship	1003	Fletcher	Russell and Co.	London	
Sea Witch		July 28	B. bark	336	Heaton	Lindsay and Co.		
Swordfish		July 20	A. ship					
William the IV.			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.		Heaving down hulk

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed.	Plain Cottons Yards	Printed & Colred. Cottons—Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces	Cotton Yarn, &c.
Geffrard	Liverpool	238	Mar. 19	2,332,700	350,430	190		20,000
Rosalecher Adler	Liverpool	430	Apr. —	3,491,200	165,300			
Crisis	Liverpool	426	,, 12	3,353,500	12,100			
James Scott	Liverpool	340	,, 13	2,390,540		200		
Panic	Liverpool	460	May —	2,874,900	154,000			

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